

The Boer Republics.

"The War in South Africa," by J. A. Hobson, author of "The Evolution of Modern Capitalism," "John Ruskin, Social Reformer," and other works, is without ques-tion the best statement of the Boer side of on the whole, explanatory of all his public the South African question which has yet acts. appeared. It is not prejudiced, or vituperappeared. It is not prejudiced, or vituper-ative, or unbalanced. It is a calm, earnest ing the impression gained on that occasion summing up of the situation from a man who, after careful observation, sympathizes with the Boers in their present struggle. Of course, others who have been quite as of his character, and that, as he careful in their observation, so far as can be discovered, have come to a conclusion directly opposite to that of Mr. Hobson.

During the interview Kruger expressed directly opposite to that of Mr. Hobson, Every chapter is interesting, and many contain information which will be new to the American public

He throws down the gauntlet to certain officials of the British Government in the very first chapter, almost on the first page. This passage is so condensed a summary of his opinions in regard to these persons that it is worth quoting at the outret:

South Africa is proverbially a land of surprises and for a sejourner to express any confident judgment upon the delicate relations between the Celerial Government and the Imperial policy during the recent crisis of public affairs would be the pinnaicle of folly. But having occupied myes at Cape Town chiefly in sanwassing opinion on the worter, and having root, in conversation with different productions of the control of the conversation with different productions. at Cape Town chiefly in canvassing opinion on this matter, and having got, in conversation with different members of the Ministry and other political leaders, clear and outspoken judgments, I venture to present a fairly representative summary of a situation which is not unlikely to mark the beginning of a serious constitutional struggle. Whether the Colonial Secretary and the High Commissioner were justified or not in their esponsal of the cause of the Outlander, and in the use of him to orge upon the Transvaal a sort of suzerainty neither set forth nor, in my judgment, implied in the Conventions, is not a point to be suzerainty neither set forth ner, in my judgment, implied in the Conventions, is not a point to be sequed here. But it is of urgent importance that Englishmen should understand how sternly and attougly the policy of Bowning Street was resented by the elective Assembly of what has hitherto been held to be, and distinctly holds itself to be by right, a substantially self-governing colony. The Home Government and the High Commissioner are fell to have ignored and overridden the judgment of a strong Ministry, representing a people whose commercial and political interests and expedients entitle them to parameunt consideration in the entitle them to paramount consideration in the ettlement of this Transvard lowe.

war. The author quotes the concluding words of General Butler's speech at Grahamstown:

that a large proportion of the capitalists, of Johannesburg belong to the Hebrew race; the same might be said of a good many other cities in various parts of the world, notably New York; but that does not prove that their cause is not the cause of British civilization, for all that. The Jew has been a trader in every country on the face of the earth; and among civilized nations he has done much to promote prosperity of which others reaped the He certainly does not retard the material progress of any large city, and generally identifies himself with the business interests of the community, so that he takes an important part in all public square pers into round boiles.

materially affect the right and wrong of the question. When Mr. Hobson says that, in time, all the concessions asked their sympathizers might have been granted, he fails to take into consideration fact that in such a community time of value. To the Boer it might not is of value. make much difference whether a law was passed now or ten years hence; to the Johannesburg capitalist it might meau millions of dollars; and this, again, would mean a considerable difference in the de-velopment of the mushroom city. It was a case of the conflict of two civilizations. the people of one of which lived about three times as fast as those of the other. One of the most interesting chapters to the general public will be that dealing with the personality of President Kruger. There is probably no character of the present day whom it is more difficult to estimate correctly, unless we except Cecil Rhodes. Kruger has been pictured as a stupid peasant, as a religious prophet and far-sighted statesman, as a shrewd and corrupt diplomat, and as various combining the habit of handing the holler inspector

nations of these characters. The trut probably is that he is a mixture of all these traits, and that seems to be the view of the present author. His character-sketch is the most satisfactory yet made of the hoary Transvasi patriarch, and is,

Mr. Hobson had a personal interview

directly opposite to that of Mr. Hobson. himself strongly upon the matter of cer-but no one can fail to gain something from tain broken promises attributed to him. the perusal of this dispassionate statement of a very complex situation. The author discusses the population of the various states of South Africa, Dutch and English, the personality of various leaders, and the general causes and effects of the war.

This promises attributed to find the remarks on this occasion go far to explain some of his actions. His idea of citizenship is readiness for military service, and this is a rock on which many tice, and this is a rock on which many calls the alleged Dutch conspiracy to make the general causes and effects of the war.

Outlanders have split. The people of Johannesburg, while willing to perform the takes the ground that the reports of such the general causes and effects of the war. hannesburg, while willing to perform the duties of citizens in general, are in most against England, as their own relatives and friends would be found on the opposite site side. That is, as Mr. Hobson notes, one of the most distressing features of the present war. Many British are forced, or have volunteered, to fight under the Boer than and owing to the mixture of races to take the ground that the reports of such a conspiracy were based on sporadic uttersence of hot tongued or ators here and there, which were not worth attention. There is a somewhat circlous contradiction between his arguments in this chapter and those in a subsequent denunciation of the English press in South Africa. In regard to the agitation in favor of freeing Cape. good citizens.

Another alleged trait in Mr. Kruger's

Another alleged trait in Mr. Kruger's character is his venality. On this point the author is inclined to defend him, arguing that certain acts which seem venal are not so in reality, and that much of the President's conduct has been misrepresented. He admits, on the one hand, that there is considerable nepotism in the Government, but claims, in defence against the charge of bribe-taking that certain perfectly legitimate land operations have perfectly legitimate land operations have made the President rich, while his dispo-sition to screen some of his unscrupulous friends has given rise to imputations that he was in the same boat with them. It is pointed out that Joubert, who was richer than Kruger, and has not been accused of dishonesty, made his fortune in a legiti-mate way, by advances in the price of land. On the whole, making allowances entitle them to paramount consideration in the settlement of this first chapter goes to prove that Premier Schreiner and his Ministers understood the condition of affairs in South Africa far better than the Colonial Officer, and that if their advice had been taken there would have been no war. The author quotes the concluding estimate, as it seems to explain some things hitherto misconstrued: In politics, as in religion, Paul Kruger is gov-

words of General Butler's speech at Grahamstown:

What South Africa needs is rost and not a surgical operation.

It is his opinion that friendly representations from Cape Colony were more effective with Kruger and his burghers than any threats which the British Government could make, and that, with the gradual disappearance of the conservative element in Dutch politics, matters would have been adjusted by natural methods. He also scores Sir Affred Milner for falling to understand the Boer character, and making various diplomatic blunders. Mr. Hobson's opinion of this official is throughout unfavorable, and He argues that the tactlessness of the Chamberlain-Milner methods was at the bottom of the whole trouble which culminated in Com Paul's ultimatum. He is a shrewd enough to let Rhodes alone for the most part, probably recognizing the fact that that remarkable character is rather too big a man to be summed up in a chumb-nail sketch; but a remark which was made in connection with the discussion of Milner's diplomacy, by one of the Cape Ministers, is significant. The author says:

The Cape Ministers divided in their estimate of Mr. Kruger's policy, were united in denouncing the tactleances of the Chamberlain Milner method. Sir A. Milner, they said, utterly falled to understand the Boer character, and could not type, by one of the Cape Ministers, it significant. The author says:

The Cape Ministers divided in their estimate of Mr. Kruger's policy, were united in denouncing the taction and the Boer character, and could not type, by one of the Cape Ministers, it significant. The author says:

The Cape Ministers help and the serious could be the same time of the country of the model of bombardia the ded man with a display of officialism, and seek the country of the same time of the proposed of the country of the model of the country of the

lighting eigeneties, while the old man smoked his long pipe; and they would have talked over things for a couple of days, so as to get to really understand one another before entering on any formal sitempt at settlement." Sir A. Milner's method was to treat Kruger as a mineteenth-century up-to date European diplomatist, instead of a slow thinking, suspicious, seventeenth-century Paritan farmer, and a conference on these lines was fortedoomed to failure.

Altogether, Mr. Hobson does not helleve in government from Downing Street, for any colony of the British Crown.

He next sketches the history and condition of Johannesburg, and somewhat cantiously suggests that the Outlanders for whose rights the British Government is supposed to be fighting are in reality not Britons at all, but Hebrews. It is obvious that he wishes to avoid any criticism of his statements on this point by those who might accuse him of "Judenbetze," and it also evident that he is quite sincere in his belief that the Jew is the real disturbing cause among the British population. This point, however, he hardly proves, it may be true—and probably is that a large proportion of the capitalists of Johannesburg belong to the Hebrew.

As to the fresident. The dynamile vote and the proposed to method one which by no means spared the fresident. The dynamile vote and the proposed in dimension which by no means spared the fresident. The dynamile vote and the proposes disconstantly which by no means spared the fresident. The dynamile vote and the propose, indeed, insisted on the fact of the fresident. The dynamile vote and the proposes, indeed, insisted on that Mr. Kroger and his Government could in on the law for even franchise, But I am not convinced of the Krager is no strong man for out of the Raad who could raily a powerful party against him in a mational energiency. Boers do not like the nethers of dictatorship, and are strenous in their insistence on extreme forms of decatorship, and are strenous in their insistence on extreme forms of country has a As to the other forces in Transvani pol-

ities, the author says that Kruger dwarfs them all. Joubert he calls a brave soldier. but by nature a man of peace. He considers Dr. Leyds the evil genius of the Transvaal, who, with his notions of an unqualified Dutch supremacy, has done much to bring about the present condition of things. Of Transvasi diplomats and politicians in general Mr. Hobson acutely re-

he takes an important part in all public affairs, and is not by any means an alien element. It is hard to see, therefore, how Mr. Hobson has much of a case when he attempts to show that Johannesburg is not entitled to consideration as a British town because it happens to be largely financed by Jews.

The city is not very old, and at present appears to be much in the condition of San Francisco in the days when Jack Hamlin flourished there. It is not strange, as the author plainly intimates, that the peaceful and quiet-leving Boer does not admire the civilization which he sees displayed there, but that, again, does not materially affect the right and wrong lice, while they may be a little lax, are no more so than in many American and English cities, and that, on the whole, life for by the people of this mining city and their sympathics might have been other town made up of the curiously mingled elements which meet about a gold

> The chapter on corruption and incompetency among Boer officials contains a somewhat odd defence of the Boer on this ground, and the reader can take it for what it is worth. This is the argument,

verbatim: The mine managers and other business men o The mine managers and other butters men of the Rand coming into contact with ignorant, greedy and not well-paid efficials to administer a complex machinery of easte restrictions, have had no scruple in easing matters for themselves by bribery, which as soon as it has become custom they denounce as blackmall. That these very men who have caused the corruption should assume a tone of moral denounciation, and should piace it in the front of the cutalogue of grisvances, is a place of lumorous effective.

a fen-pound note and thus geiting rid of having his boilers inspected, though no fault would have been found with them their condition being perfect. The reason which this naire owner gave was that if the isspected did not get the money he would putte unnecessarily have every fire out for the day in order to inspect, which would cost nearer a thousand pounds that ten and eventually ent up all the profits of the business and something more. It was regarded by the capitalist simply as a matter of economy, a choice between two evils. The same man was in the habit of bribing the 'pass inspectors' to let his native workmen alone. This was also done to save trouble and expense. Mr. Hobson's idea appears to be that if under the Government, laws were passed which imposed innumerable restrictions upon the business man, and if these were administered by officials disposed to make unnecessary and the capitalist is to blame for the bribery system. It seems rather a peculiar code of ethics, but the reader can settle that of each of ethics, but the reader can settle that of each and the reader can settle that the content with an increase though nor 'feet in the decadent class, precisely woman of ethics, but the reader can settle that the content and small capacity.

**Cannot be called great. The idea is too subtle, the types too unusual to appeal to a wide public. It lacks what the purvey-ors of hemothery in the condition appeal to a wide public. It lacks what the purvey-ors of hemothery in the couch of heart intere to the louch of heart intere to the touch of heart intere to the touch of heart intere to the touch of heart interest of the sort in the deal in excites, and this book is as different in the capital point of the doctrines of the purvey of the deals in excite, and this book is as different in the capital point of the doctrines of the summary novel as a rare or in the ordinary novel as a rare or in the summary novel as a rare or in the capital po system. It seems rather a peculiar code of ethics, but the reader can settle that matter for bimself.

Mr. Hobson admits that he found con-Mr. Hobson admits that he found con-siderable corruption in the Raad and out of R, but his contention throughout is that the stories of this are exaggerated, and that, after all, things are not so very bad. As to this, it is all simply a matter of evidence, and the reader, after carefully perusing the testimony on both sides, will have to which it convertible.

There is a somewhat curious contradiction between his arguments in this chapter and those in a subsequent denunciation of the English press in South Africa. In regard to the agitation in favor of freeing Cape to the agitation in favor of freeing cape and the contradiction of the co have volunteered, to fight under the Boer flag, and owing to the mixture of races which has taken place in South Africa, it is a contest of brother against brother, and father against son. Naturally, President Kruger argues that if the Johannesburg people cannot fulfill what is to him the first duty of a burgher, they cannot make good citizens.

Another alleged trait in Mr. Kruger's Another alleged trait in Mr. Kruger's Transvall "one of which reads as follows." Transvaal," one of which reads, as follows

Transvaal," one of which reads, as follows:

Nothing is rasier fiam to rig justice in the
Transvaal if only the interested parties are of the
beloved burgher flock. The wily Koetser, doubtless
backed in influential quarters, appealed to that excellent institution the High Court, with a result
that his term of impaisonment was reduced from
ext months to one. The Executive has also reduced the penalty in the case of the other offenders. It is this sort of thing that breeds contempt
for the very name of justice as administered in the
Transvaal. It will soon become impassible to get
a Borr punished, no matter what his crime.

If these things were trips containly there

If these things were true, certainly there ought to have been a protest somewhere, and to an American the natural medium seems to be the newspapers. After quoting reveral other articles of the same tenor, Mr. Hobson expresses surprise that anyone should have been indignant because the author was driven out of the State. Mr. Hobson also argues that when hot-headed Boers made brutal speeches against Englishmen no notice should have been taken of them, because they did not represent the general sentiment of the Boer people. To a casual observer it seems people. To a casual observer it seems rather as if he were saying that what is treason in an Englishman is not treason in a Boer, especially when the English-man is not a citizen of the Boer Republic, but only a sojourner therein. The point is not quite clear enough to satisfy the average mind. One of the most serious charges made is that against Sir Alfred Milner. It is alleged that he deliberately mutilated a despatch of President Steyn, which is given in full, the mutilated portions printed in italies. It can readily be seen that the excision changes the whole force of the writer's statements.

There is much interesting information In the book which must be dismissed with only a passing comment: but in the main, the author hardly succeeds in establishing the fact that the whole war was unnecessary, unjust, and brought on for insufficlent cause. He does not quite contradict the evidences of Outlander grievances, nor does he at all prove that Boer civilization is better for South Africa than English rule would be. There has no doubt been more or less exaggeration in the reports of Boer outrager. Dutch conspiracies, and the like, but the English public will probably stick to the idea that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, and the testimony of disinterested persons who have been in South Africa cannot be entirely disregarded. It is em-phatically Mr. Hobson's opinion that English government in the Transvaal will turn out to be boss-rule under the guidance of syndicates, and that the natives will be but little better off than they would under Boer conpractical slavery in which they have been held by the Boers. As to allowing them any more share in the Government, even when educated, than the Boer does, he is extremely skeptical on that point, though he does not mention the case of the native chief, Khama, or of other chiefs who have been allowed by the English to administer the affairs of their own tribes, and have in some instances made a very appreciable advance toward civilization.

As for the future of South Africa, in-

dustrially, his forecast is obviously correct. As anyone can see, the agricultural interests will probably remain in the handa of the Boers, whatever happens, for the Isolation of such a life and the risple habits of living required for any measure of profit would not suit the more testiess and progressive Briton. With the estaband progressive Briton. With the entablishment of British supremacy the pros perity of the mines would be enorm increased, and other cities like Joannes-burg might spring up, followed possibly by the establishment of new industries. such as the raising of tea, coffee, and rice. But it cannot be denied that the Boer element, solidified by this now or less successful resistance to British power. will be a difficult factor in the signation and it is on this account, as well as for abstract reasons of ethics and statesman-ship, that Mr. Hobson regards the war as an evil which should at any cost have been avoided. Whatever one's opinions may be on this question, the book is well worth reading more than once. (New York: The Macmillan Company.)

A Portrait in Fletion.

When "The Green Carnation" appeared, shrewd people prophesied that the author, Mr. Robert Hichens, would some day write a remarkable book. "The Londoners," his of this poet. The heroine is a Scotch lasses, week failured to the noble qualities of the man, and depicts with much skill the struggle between good and evil which was a contract to the noble qualities of the man, and depicts with much skill the struggle between good and evil which was a contract to the noble qualities of the man, and depicts with much skill the struggle between good and evil which was a contract to the noble qualities of the man, and depicts with much skill the struggle between good and evil which was a contract to the noble qualities of the man, and depicts with much skill the struggle between good and evil which was a contract to the noble qualities of the man, and depicts with much skill the struggle between good and evil which was a contract to the noble qualities of the man, and depicts with much skill the struggle between good and evil which was a contract to the noble qualities of the man, and depicts with much skill the struggle between good and evil which was a contract to the noble qualities of the man, and depicts with much skill the struggle between good and evil which was a contract to the noble qualities of the man, and depicts with much skill the struggle between good and evil which was a contract to the noble qualities of the man, and depicts with much skill the struggle between good and evil which was a contract to the noble qualities of the man, and depicts with much skill the struggle between good and evil which was a contract to the noble qualities of the man, and depicts with much skill the struggle between good and evil which was a contract to the noble qualities of the man, and depicts with much skill the struggle between good and evil which was a contract to the noble qualities of the man, and depicts with much skill the struggle between good and evil which was a contract to the noble qualities of the man, and de

freakish temperament and small capacity freakish temperament and small capacity for affection, with an intense though narrow nature. "The Slavy" comes in view while she is yet scarcely more than a databatan and its sway over her—in influence accuracy resisted at all except for one brief moment in her girthood—until the denouement, which is strong without being in the least melodramatic. As folis to this character so absormed to be seen the character so absormed to be seen the character, so abnormal as to verge on the inhuman, still within the points of per-sibility, we find Aubrey Herrick, a conventional, wholesome young Englishman.
Sir Reuben Allabruth, the old diamond merchant, result of a mixture of Egyptim and French blood, and quite human deep te his goblin-like cunning; and most realists of all, the little chorus girl, blamond, and her mischievous kinsman, Alf, the ac.o-

and all in time fall into their places in the piecing together of the plot. Not a character, an incident, nor even a speech is introduced which does not in some way fit into the mosaic groundwork of Lady Caryll's portrait. She stands out against all this mighed light scale. his mingled light and shadow, color, and movement, a ringle white, slender, domi-nating figure, insistent as a blanched stalk of cardinal-flowers in a meadow, and as abnormal. The author has painted be portrait in words as Sargent or Phili Burne-Jones would have done it with a brush. She is tall, slight, fair, with an odd pallor; her hair is like frosted gold and her eyes narrow, grey, and brilliantly clear. She is an Undine without a soul-o touches of semi-inspiration which abound in the book, the author has hinted at a hu-man heart in this sprite of a creature. A close analysis will show that only once, in one of the earlier chapters, is the reader given a glimpse into the nature of this wo-man. Only for a moment do we see the world from her point of view, and think of her as she thinks of herself, not as other people see her. This glimpse is vouch-safed during the love scene with Aubrey when she comes near being moved by hu-man emotion. Then her hirthright passes from her; the half-awakened power of womanly feeling is atrophied, and she be-comes the prey of her passion for emet-alds, and diamonds, and rubies-for all

beautiful stones. The book is the oddest mingling of the weird Oriental atmosphere of the Ara-bian Nights and the feverish life of modern London that can possibly be conceived, and though the most dissimilar elements are introduced, the effect is never incongruous. It cannot fail to be fascinating to anyone who is interested in psychological fiction, and there is enough plot in it to hold the interest of the reader who cares nly for a story, and nothing for character analysis. In fact, Mr. Hichens does not analyze his heroine at all, he shows her as others knew her, and leaves the reader to look, listen, and form his own con-clusions. If there is a fault in the work it is too much minuteness of description, but, after all, it is difficult upon retrospect to see how any of the chapters

could be much shortened.

A word must be added in condemnation of the publishers' work. The type is of that execrable sort which gives one as-tigmatism. If it were not for that, most people would read the volume through at a sitting, but any one who does such a thing with the present edition is liable to wake up in a semi-sightless condition next morning. (Chicago: Herbert S. Stone &

Miscellaneous Books.

The fourth volume of the Haworth edition of the works of the Bronte sisters contains "The Professor," by Charlotte Bronte, and also poems by Charlotte, Emitrol, compulsory service for taxes and ly, and Anne, and the Rev. Patrick under contract being substituted for the Bronte, and the fragmentary story "Em-Bronte, and the fragmentary story "Emma" by Charlotte Bronte, with an introduction by Thackeray. The illustrations include facsimiles of the title-pages of several first editions, and reproductions of photographs of Crimsworth Hall, Daisy Lane, the moors, and several other scenes about Haworth. The introduction by Mrs. Ward is extremely brief, noting the influ-ences under which "The Professor" was written, and the fact that the author was attempting in this book to subdue her po-etical impulses, and to work as a realist and an observer only. Mrs. Ward says:

From its relation to "Villette" it gains an iterest and importance the world would not other in the property of the property o

To many people the poems will prove especially interesting because less familiar to the public than the novels of the Bronte sisters. (New York, Harper & Bros. \$1.75.)

"The Rhymer," by Allan McAulay, will derive much of its interest from the fact that Burns is one of the characters, and that some of the episodes in the story are matters of literary history. This are thing has been rather overdone of lat years, but Mr. McAulay has done it bet-ter than most of his compeers, and has not injured the interest of his romance by dragging in irrelevant matter. He pre-sents the Scottish poet in a somewhat an-favorable light, but on the whole, that is better art than hero-worship, and he gives full credit to the noble qualities of

Mary Devereux's "From Kingdom to

Longman, Green & Co. will soon publish Stanley J. Weyman's "Sophia," a tale of the time of Queen Anne.

Sir Herbert Maxwell's "Life of Wellington" has been written as a companion work to Captain Mahan's "Life of Nelson;" its scope is shown by the sub-title "The Restoration of the Martial Power of Great Britain." Use has been made of much new material, notably the unpublished notes of Lord De Ross of his conversations with the Duke on military subjects, and Welling-ton's own letters and memoranda, preserved at Appley House.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, have easy "Modern Spain," by Martin A. S. Hume; "Railway Control by Commission," by Frank Hendrick; "Charlemagne," By day the sunlight watches o'er their sleep, By night the stars their sciema vigil keep. Hume: "Railway Control by Commission," by Frank Hendrick, "Charlemagne," by H. W. Carless-Davis, of Oxford, and "Wood Working for Boys," by Charles Wheeler. And they have in press the new "Oliver Cromwell," by Charles Firth, the new points in which have been heretofore referred to referred to.

Messrs, J. F. Taylor & Co. of New York, have in preparation "White Butterflies," a collection of short stories by Mrs. Kate Upton Clark, which will include some of her best work, such as "The Charcoal Burners," "The Case of Parson Hewlett" and "Lyddy Washburn's Courtship," The same house has about ready "The Chronic Loafer," by Nelson Lloyd, which it de-scribes as "a distinct contribution to the fund of American humor."

Little, Brown & Co. have just received a new impression of Kugier's "Italian Schools of Painting" in a new binding of red and gold. The margins have been widened, so that the two volumes are now winghed, so that the two volumes are now slightly larger. The illustrations, amount-ing to about 250, have been retained, and the work contains a new photogravure frontispiece, "The Academy Cartoon," by Leonardo da Vinci.

Oscar Fay Adams' book, "The Archbishop's Unguarded Moment," has been banished from the Boston Public Library and labeled, "Forbidden Print." They are particular in Boston.

"Cotton Tails" is the title of an illus trated book by George A. Beckenbaugh, to be brought out at once by R. H. Russell. it contains forty-eight full-page drawings in black and white, each accompanied by a humorous rhyme. Also, Mr. Russell adds to his list of pictorial souvenirs one of William Gillett in "Sherlock Holmes" and other famous plays, containing sixteen pages of drawings by Malcon A. Straus, H. D. Nichols, Miss Pamelia Colman Smith, and Miss M. Mumford, together with photographs.

R. H. Russell will publish the American

Franklin K. Young, widely known by his articles on the strategy of the Boer war, is the author of a series of books on chess-playing, known as the "Minor," "Major," and "Grand" Tactics of Chess. Mr. Young believes that the mathematics of chess and of war are liber. war, is the analysing known as the "Minor," "Major," and "Grand" Tactics of Chess.
Mr. Young believes that the mathematics of chess and of war are identical, and that chess-play and warfare differ only in matters of relatively minor detail. This idea he will bring out more clearly in a fourth volume "Chess Strategetics Illustrated,"

Well now, HT Miss, I gaine ter ax you be one ill' thing wen't you plesse do—
"Cose mos' er desc niggers should be tuck dat way—
Dar's soitable to dey manners, is what I say;
But wen't you take one—and him not black—
And dat one nigger one me Ole Jacky—Martha Young, in Truth. which Little Brown & Co., publish next

Readers of the daily papers have noted the bravery of the Gordon Highlanders and the Scots Greys in the recent battler in South Africa. They were merely keep-ing up the record of these famous regi-ments. Andrew Balfour, in his new novel "Vengeance Is Mine," gives a strikingly realistic account of the terrific charges of

Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, will soon bring out "The Seafarers" a New England seashore romance by Mary Gray Morrison. It is said to be a cu-rious coincidence that when the MS. of this tale was received by this firm two members of the firm recognized it as having come to each of them when they were acting, respectively, as junior read ers for two old publishing houses. They reported favorably, but their seniors overruled them, now they are "seniors" for the same story.

The Bowen-Merrill Company have in preparation and will issue some time dur-ing the summer a complete and uniform edition of the works of James Whiteomb Riley, to be known as the Greenfield edi-tion. Each volume will be printed from new plates and will contain a frontispiece Will Vawter.

An English magazine publishes an article on American charity methods which illus-trates the fact that one must go away from home to learn the news. The people of the United States are said to be more en-terprising than the English in many ways. and this is certainly true so far as charity is concerned. They never seem at a loss in devising novel ways of raining money for the darking slope in sunlight charitable objects, as the following account to the dark green of the put to the put to the dark green of the put to the put to the dark green of the put to the put to the dark green of the pu

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CURRENT VERSE

Reserves.

Aftest afar,
Beyond my reach,
Like mirrored star
On beaven's beach,
Is the matchless song I fain would sing,
Is the love-bright hope I'd soon unbar,
Is the noble thought I'd glady teach
Is the perfect chime I'd wildly ring.

O little weg,
I know thee well,
What can be wrong
No went can tell
Thy litt divine, thy rapture sweet.
I love thy music to prolong
Till all my beart with hope doth swell.
That I can find thee, words most meet.

O love-bright hope!

'Mid thy pure glow
I blindly grape
Thy whole to know.
Thy beight and depth, the world should see,
The blind, old world. Twould help to cope
With want and sin. From it would flow
Sweet peace and rost from misery.

O nable thought!
That guides my soul,
I loog have sought
To reach thy geal.
O faithless words! You take and teams
And will not grap my God-like thought.
Your little meanings are so shoul
They seem its grandeur to displease.

O perfect claime! O perfect claime!
O silent bells!
Ah, sure, 'ha tine
To break the spells
That long have bound there, tensely mute,
Now boldly ring thy wild sweet rhyme.
False words! Frail words! No music wells
But fails in your thick garb to suit.

O song unsung!
O hope unsuid!
O chime unrung!
O thought unread!
Ideals defy the subtlest speech.
They are the soul's reserves. The tongue
That's free to tell its all, bath said
But little though in its utmost reach.
—Eitweed Pomeroy.

Vox Militantis.

Cold, calm, and brilliant, from that awful beig They ask: "Were ye so weary of the light? Ours the slow acons, yours the flying day. Why reckless fling its hoon and eve away?"

And lo, the answer: "Nay, but life was sweet Death a grim horror that we loathed to meet, But Duty spurred us to the foremest place, And Honor beckened with a shining face."

—The Spectator.

The Field Praternity.

When God's dear justice is revealed— The Kingdom that the Father planned-His children all will equal stand As flowers in the field.

There each one has a goodly space— Each yeoman of the flowery race— Each has a foothold on the Earth, A place for business and for mirth.

No privilege bars a flower's access To Earth's whole store of precionsness. The flowers stand level on God's floor, With equal nearners to His store.

And flowers, they have no private ends, But stand together as close friends. They send their beauty on all things, An equal gift to clowns and kings.

They worry not: there is enough Laid by for them of God's good stuff-Enough for all, and so no feer Sends boding on their blameless cheer. This noble blessedness can be in kingdoms of Equality. So from the field comes curious news-So from the next comes curtous new That each one takes what it can use-Takes what its lifted cup can hold of skyey rain and beamy gold; And all give back with pleasure high Their riches to the sun and sky.

Yes, since the first star they have stood A testament of Brotherhood.

-Edward Markham, in the Saturday Evening Post

Uncle Jack's Picture.

Take my pictur?" Yar, Mistis, do!
But you ain! gwine charge me, now, is yo
You tuck it a ready, when I didn't know it
And you come head now des fer to show it?
Ginnis holt cut pictur—humme see—
Me—tuck same z white folks—the Jack—me!

Conquerors.

All times and climes may claim you, O Conquerous, mystle ones: How may my poor tongue name you, Dreamers beauth many sums?

Makers of stately story, Shapers of wood and stone; Painters of colored glory, Lovers of rhythmic tone,

Weavers of fabrics wondrous, To last through the changeful years; Mages of harmonics thundrous, Masters of mirth and tears.

Molders of various beauty

Soldiers, who stood in hattle Rocks in a rigiteous cause ate-men, who shock the rabble Awake to the better laws.

Men of inventing vision

Who grapple with elod or cloud,
Till earth take a gleam elysian
And matter must speak aloud.

Pleaders for stricken masses, Men of the speech that sings; Prophets, whose light o'erpasses. The thicket of sensate things-All climes and times may claim you, But one is your dream, your star:

Brothers-in-arms, we name you, Builders of Good, ye are. O Conquerors, courage, aspire, Bream on, while we kiss the rod; One in your great desire And one in the thought of God, Richard Burton, in Harper's Magazine

Allegro.

We that sparsing these of the show and then ten's shoke, and are not, and ne'er can be again. Shoke, and are not, and ne'er can be again. And, oh, for gliffering words that I might cate them so! I drink the blue sky like a wine, I hear the bells of sparsows rain, the gliffer a blossom of rich pain. The randical down the shining winter blow, stall.

Ah, sparkle, words, or like red birds been from the White words that chill and glitter and thrill be White words that chill and glitter and thrill be now or never mine.

Wrap thought in arow and lightly blow to a mist, that who reass here.

See the glotom of the pines abloom with hites that tanish and temperat.

Hears again the fallon rain of the song-sparrows thinking, trialing clear.

J. Bussell Taylor, in Huper's Magazine.

At Parting.

Is, it has come, the inevitable slay.

When thou and I, beloved one, must part,
When heart be ambiered from careasing heart,
And ungloomed slate in timed to drawy gray.
The thrush that catols in the sid sweet way.

Must bring a new percussion to the art.

If I be gladdened now; trest flowers must sta
If fair they seem onto mile eyes, or gay.

Yet, whatase's the Inscrutable years may hold.

If it be vorthless dress or precious gold,
Sorrow that sears, or pay wreaths round or cast—
One thing nor time nor inte can rob us of:
The sweetly sacred memory of our love—
The chrished, the uniforable past
—Clinton Scotland, in the Smart Set.

Something tapped at my winders pane, Someone called me without my door. Someone langued like the thekie o' rain; The robin schoed it o'er mid o'er.

I threw the door and the window widet Sun and the touch of the breeze, and then—
"Oh, were you expecting nor, dear," she cried.
And here was April come back again.

-Theodesia Pickering Garrison, in Truth.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

When was Louisiana ceded to Spain? 2. When was it returned to France? L. C. T. In 1763. 2. On October 1, 1800.

How many Massins and Old Fellows are there in the United States? M. C. Stevens returns 735,437 Masons, and 745,-508 Odd Fellows.

Are class native of this country or of Europe A. T. P.

Of both countries, but the finest of the genus, the American white elm, is our own.

he the eclipse of the sam on May 28 to be to tall?

In the Southern States there will be one to two minutes of totality, the entire time occupied by total and partial phases being about two hours and a half.

Where was H. M. Stanley, the African ex-placer, born and bred! W. S. At Denbigh, Wales. Eventually he ship-ped to New Orleans as cabin boy, and was adopted by a merchant whose name he took. His own name was John Rowlands.

Is the climate of Nicaragua favorable to set there from this country? H. O. M.

It is said on good authority that except in certain lowlands near the coast, the country is exceptionally healthy and free from any fatal codemic disease and from dangerous fevers.

Do Christian Scientists believe that man can get along without eating? R. E. W.

Mrs. Eddy remarks in her "Science and Health." "The truth is, food does not affect the life of man. But it would be feelish to venture beyond our present understanding; foolish to stop enting until we gain more goodness and a clearer comprehension of the living God."

Did Great Britain refuse to arbitrate the Vene-escelan boundary dispute previous to President Cleveland's message to Congress? G. K. and J. N. McD.

Yes, repeatedly; though in 1885 Lord Granville agreed to arbitrate all differences between the two countries. But the Marquis of Salisbury became Minister of Foreign Affairs before the proposed con-vention of arbitration was signed and refused to confirm the agreement.

How long was it after Christopher Celumbus Issuevered America before William Penn traded with the Indians? G. D.

Columbus discovered land at 2 a. m. October 12, 1492. Penn reached this country on October 27, 1682, and began acquaintance with the Indians directly, making his famous treaty with them early in the following December—on the fourth day of the month, it is supposed.

What is the commercial value of one ounce of pure gold? 2. What is the highest grade of gold ever taken out of a mine? S. L.

\$20.6718. 2. Gold is sometimes found pure, but almost always there is an alloy of silver. California gold averages about 88 per cent pure gold, Australian gold is 92.5 per cent pure, the Nova Scotia pro-duct is still nearer pure, and the pale yellow alloy of the Comstock lode was 42 per

What was the exact date of the killing of the striking miners in Pennsylvania in 1867? How many were killed and what was done with the men who killed them? ENQUIREM.

The affair at Lattimer occurred September 10, 1897. The killed and mortally in-jured numbered twenty-four and about forty were hurt. Sheriff James Martin, who commanded the deputies who fired on the strikers, was indicted, had a trial lasting a month, and was acquitted.

What is known in history as the Quebec Act? BLUNT.

An act passed by the British Parliament in the spring of 1774. It guaranteed to the Roman Catholic Church of the newly ac-quired Province of Quebec the possession quired Province of Quebec the possession of its property and full freedom of wor-ship. This was one of several measures ship. This was one of several measures taken at that time in anticipation of reor which, at least, showed dishellion. trust of the colony.

Is Cutcliff Hyne an American, and what is his must noted work? E. A. C. He was born in Bilbury, Gloucester, England, May 11, 1866, and is the son of a clergyman. He has traveled in almost every quarter of the earth, writing novels in the meantime. His first book, "The New Eden," was published in 1892. Since that time he has written two series of

"Adventures of Captain Kettle," this cre-ation being the one best known to the public. If an American student attending a European University brings his text-books home, will they be subject to outy? 2. What is the duty on steel engravings or lithographs? ONYX.

Probably not. Section 504 of the free list runs: "Books, libraries * * * of persons or families from foreign countries if actually used by them abroad not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale." Dutiable books pay 25 per cent ad valorem. 2. On steel engravings 25 per cent ad valo-rem, on lithographs from 6 to 30 cents a

pound. Did not the Czar of Bussia, previous to The Hague Conference, call the world's powers together with a view to effecting universal peace? T. L. B.

Hardly that, but in 1868, Alexander II suggested that the powers convene and come to some agreement by which wars night be made less dreadful. The result was "the St. Petersburg Declaration," by which representatives of sixteen European states and Persia agreed not to use against states and Persia agreed not to use against each other projectiles of less than a pound weight that were explosive or charged with inflammable substances. It was, in effect, a renunciation of the explosive bullet. This country did not join with the

What was the "Foote Resolution?" A resolution introduced in the United cates Senate late in 1829 by Samuel A. Foote of Connecticut. It called for an enquiry into the expediency of checking the sales of public lands for a time, and was promptly interpreted by Western and Southern Senators as an attempt by the East to stop the growth of the West, Robert Y. Hayne and Daniel Webster were leading opponents in the debate that re-sulted, in which the former propounded

What is the origin of the Easter rabbit?
C. W. W.

the doctrine of nullification.

It is not known precisely when the asociation of the rabbit with spring festivais began, but it certainly antedates the celebration of Easter as a feast of the church. It has been said that the ancient Egyptians, and also the Chinese, discoveregyptians, and and the Crimese, discovered a resemblance to a rabbit in the spots on the moon, and thus associated the animal with feasts depending upon the changes of the moon. The rabbit figures in the folk-lore of almost all primitive people, and it is a curious fact that in Japanese and African folk-legends stories of this animal's adventures may be found. of this animal's adventures may be which are almost the same in both countries. It seems probable that it some prehistoric time the rabbit became identi-fied with the religious eventonies cele-brating the advent of spring, and was thus connected with our festival of Euster.

Will you give a brast sketch of Lovenna de Za-

He was born in Madrid, Spain, Octobes 1789. To avoid persecution his father took his family to Yucatan. Lorenzo was carefully educated, and acquiring English became a disciple of Thomas Jefferson. Elected to the Cortes of Spain, he aroused elected to the Cortes of Spain, he arouse a storm of opposition by his demands for relief for the colony of Texes. Fleeing the country, he returned home, and in 1822 cas elected to the first Mexican Congress and became its President. In 1830, while and became its free-dense. In Isaa, wind governor of the State of Mexico, a revolu-tion compelled his flight to this country. In the triumph of Santa Anna he returned and was sent as minister to France. When Santa Anna became Dictator, Zavala re-Sania Anna occame incitor, zavan re-signed his position in disgust and saught revolution of 1535, and was first Vice Presi-dent of the Republic of Texas. He died November 1, 1836.